

Land at Reepham Road, Norwich  
Heritage Desk Based Assessment  
May 2019

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**Report**

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

**Site**

Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

**Client**

Code Development Planners Ltd

**Date**

May 2019

**Planning Authority**

Broadland District Council

**Site Centred At**

620031, 313573

**Prepared By**

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**Report Status**

Final

**Orion Ref**

PN2060/1

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### Timescales Used in This Report

#### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

#### Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day



## Executive Summary

This heritage desk-based assessment considers land at Reepham Road, Norwich (Figure 1). The site is located at grid reference 620031, 313573. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.

This assessment has been commissioned to inform promotion of the study site in the Local Plan. This assessment forms a baseline assessment only, identifying key archaeological and built heritage constraints and makes recommendations for further works, if needed.

The study site contains no designated heritage assets. The NHER records cropmarks indicating the possible presence of Iron-age - Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval sub-surface occupation evidence. Based on available evidence archaeological remains of national significance are not expected, however there is potential for evidence of local significance.

Due to the anticipated significance of archaeological resource within the study site (if surviving), further archaeological investigation in support promotion of the site in the Local Plan is considered to be unnecessary. Further works are likely to be required to inform an outline planning application. Geophysical survey recommended in the first instance. This will inform the scope of any further archaeological investigations.

The assessment has not identified any designated assets which will be negatively impacted by the proposed development.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This heritage desk-based assessment considers land at Reepham Road, Norwich (Figure 1). The site is located at grid reference 620031, 313573. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.2** This assessment has been commissioned to inform promotion of the study site in the Local Plan. This assessment forms a baseline assessment only, identifying key archaeological and built heritage constraints and makes recommendations for further works, if needed.
- 1.3** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated and non-designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.4** As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the study site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.

### Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5** The study site forms two parcels of land east and west of Reepham Road measuring a total of 74.4ha in size. The western area is trapezoid in shape and is bound by Reepham Road to the east. The parcel of land east of Reepham Road is irregular in shape and extends to Holt Road and the boundary of Horsford Manor in the east. The slip road for the A1270 forms the boundary to the north-east of the study site. The study site comprises enclosed agricultural (arable) fields with small areas of woodland noted along Reepham Road, and allotments along the south-eastern boundary. The exception is Drayton (Manor) Farm in the north of the study site with comprises mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic and agricultural structures within a rectangular plot accessed from Holly Lane.
- 1.6** The majority of the study site is located on solid geology comprising Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation And Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated chalk) overlain by Sheringham Cliffs Formation (sand and gravel). The exception to this is the north-east of the study site which is located on solid geology of Crag Group (sand and gravel) overlain by Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation (Diamicton).
- 1.7** The study site slopes gently from c.39m OD in the south-west to c.27m OD in the north-east.

## 2.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Plan Framework

2.1 Where any development may have a direct or indirect effect on designated heritage assets, there is a legislative framework to ensure the proposals are considered with due regard for their impact on the historic environment.

### Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

2.2 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

### Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

2.3 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.

2.4 Section 66(1) states:

*'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.

2.5 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any *'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'* and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention *'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'* in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

2.6 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

2.7 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

2.8 Paragraph 189 and 190 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.9** As all the heritage assets in question within the development area are non-designated, paragraph 197 is relevant. This paragraph requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement to be made having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 2.10** *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.11** *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.12** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.
- 2.13** *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.14** *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.15** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- “Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles.’”*
- 2.16** Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.17** Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.18** The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.19** Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
- “The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any*

*application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."*

- 2.20** The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

*"What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."*

- 2.21** Paragraph 196 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:

*"Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits."*

- 2.22** In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 2.23** The Broadland District Council Current Local Plan which is part of the Planning Policy Framework that outlines development in the district comprises the Joint Core Strategy (2014). It contains the following policies relating to heritage (not quoted in full):

#### *Policy 1: Addressing climate change and protecting environmental assets*

*The built environment, heritage assets, and the wider historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the protection of buildings and structures which contribute to their surroundings, the protection of their settings, the encouragement of high-quality maintenance and repair and the enhancement of public spaces.*

### **Guidance**

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)*

- 2.24** The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 6-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change;
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)*

**2.25** Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

**2.26** The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

**2.27** The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes



## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

### Documentary Evidence

- 3.1** The site formed part of the ancient manor of Horsford. Horsford probably derives from the River Hor: 'ford over the River Hor' or it could mean 'ford for horses'. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Horsford as having been in the hands of Edric of Laxfield, when it comprised "2 carucates and an half, 5 villains, 5 borderers, 2 carucates in demean; one amongst the tenants, and 4 acres of meadow, and paunage for 160 swine; with one mill, one rounce and 3 cows" (Blomefield 1809). The manor was granted to Robert Malet, baron of Eye in Suffolk by William I. The settlement of Horsford lies c. 2km north of the study site; the scheduled remains of Horsford Castle lies c. 1.5km north-east of the study site.
- 3.2** The manor passed down through the Malet family's descendants (rather than by sale or purchase) into the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the Lennards in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the Lords Dacre and the Barrett-Lennards into the 19<sup>th</sup>. The manor finally passed from Barrett-Lennards hands in 1973 when the 35<sup>th</sup> Lord of the Manor sold it to Norwich Corporation prior to the development of Norwich airport.
- 3.3** The study site lies adjacent to Manor Farm and Horsford Cricket Club's Manor Park ground. Manor Farm includes the site of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse apparently built c.1775 by Lord Dacre at the centre of an open tract of heath (NNAS 1957) and is named as Fromow Farm on the 1835 OS Old Series map. Deeds dating to 1769-1784 relating to the sale of a property in St Stephen and St Peter of Mancroft at NRO record a farmer John Fromow as residing in Horsford, and farmers with this name persists at Horsford into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (NRO N/TC/D95/65 306 x 2 and poll books). By the time of the tithe survey the farm was occupied by George Gardina. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the farm was re-named Manor Farm by Thomas Barrett-Lennard who occupied the property until at least the 1950's (NNAS 1957).
- 3.4** The farmhouse was extended in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was demolished in 2012. The surviving buildings include 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural buildings. The former agricultural grounds of Manor Farm are used for sports / recreation, with the original lodge buildings demolished and replaced with modern housing.
- 3.5** The study site contain the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century Drayton Farm. Drayton Farm is first recorded as Manor Farm on the 1838 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated). The farm comprises a domestic house and large agricultural buildings.

### Archaeological Evidence

- 3.6** The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) records the following finds or features within or immediately adjacent to the study site:
- Possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 17477) towards the west of the study site. The NMP survey (2010) conclude that this feature is unlikely to be archaeological.
  - Cropmarks of possible enclosure and field system (NHER 18192). The date of the cropmarks has not been confirmed but may comprise a Romano-British enclosure and medieval – post-medieval field systems.
  - Post-medieval ditches and pits (NHER 34432) in the south-east of the study site. Post medieval ditches and pits were recorded during an archaeological watching brief along the line of a cable trench (NHER ENF87626).
  - Head from 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century tobacco jar (NHER 25941). Metal detecting recovered a lead head from an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century tobacco jar.
  - Dead Man's Grove (NHER 13935) in the south of the study site: The name 'Dead Man's Grove' recorded on a field map of 1817 suggested there may be burials here but a watching brief during the construction of a cable trench recorded no features or finds from this site (NHER ENF87626).

**3.7** It is noted that NHER records the location of cropmarks of an enclosure of unknown date (NHER 36405) in the south-west of the study site. However, this area has subsequently been trenched and no evidence of an enclosure was identified (NHER ENF127007, ENF127091).

**3.8** The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

### Previous Archaeological Investigations (Figure 3)

**3.9** The NHER records the following investigations within the study site:

- Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) (APS 2011; NHER ENF127007) and trial trench evaluation (NPS 2011; NHER ENF127091) has occurred in the western part of the study site to support a planning application by greater Norwich Cemetery Ltd for a large new cemetery at Drayton. The study site formed the southern part of the wider, 34.5ha investigation area. A total of 38 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated within the study site. Archaeological features were identified in the north of the study site only, in Trenches 41, 44 and 48. This comprised two undated features and a pit of 20<sup>th</sup> century date containing modern food and waste within Trench 41; a ditch interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary within Trench 44; and a single large pit or natural hollow in Trench 48. Residual finds comprising worked flints recovered during machining were recovered from Trench 55, 69 and 73.
- Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS on proposed line of Norwich Northern Distributor Route, May 2014-January 2015 (ENF139683) of north-east of the study site. No archaeological features were identified within Area 20 within the study site, although linear features interpreted as agricultural in character were noted.
- A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of the Horsford to Norwich Airport Underground Cable by Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2000. Several undated and possibly post-medieval ditches were encountered at site (NHER 34432). No artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered during the works. No archaeological evidence was identified associated with Dead Man's Grove (NHER 13935) in the south of the study site.
- Although not recorded as an event, a monument entry (NHER 25941), indicated that metal detecting has occurred in part of the study site. The scope and strategy of the exercise is unknown.

**3.10** The Norwich Northern Distributor Route resulted in a suite of archaeological investigations including geophysical survey, fieldwalking and metal detecting and evaluation. The northern part of the study site (Area H20; Figure 3) and area immediately north of the study site (Area H12; Figure 3) was geophysical survey which identified no archaeological features (it is noted that response to the technique was poor). Three parcels of land were archaeological trenched in advance of the construction of the road: Site H10 c. 600m north-west of the study site (NAU 2012), Site H13 c. 250m north of the study site (OA 2015) and Site HF1 (NAU 2012). No finds or features were recorded within these areas. It is noted that earlier fieldwalking in the vicinity of the road corridor identified the following: a multi-period find scatter (NHER 34393), Mesolithic worked flints (NHER MNF11387) and a Neolithic flint arrowhead (NHER 12933).

**3.11** Trial trenching (NHER ENF144993) and geophysical survey (NHER 144993) has occurred across the southern parcel of land between the study site and Holt Road (MOLA 2018). The results of these investigations are not currently in the public domain.

**3.12** A full list of events is provided within Appendix A and mapped on Figure 3.



- 3.13** The Norfolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (not illustrated) records the majority of the study site as 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century piecemeal enclosure with 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural enclosure to the east and west.
- 3.14** The NHER records the location of a circular feature as a possible ring ditch (NHER 17477). This was based on an aerial photography assessment undertaken in 1980. Subsequent assessment of the site as part of the Norfolk NMP 2010 project concluded that the features was not archaeological in nature. The NMP confirmed the presence of a possible Romano-British enclosure and a series of possible field boundaries. The features are not visible on historic maps of the area, however the NMP conclude that they may be medieval to post-medieval in date (NHER 18192). The NMP features are mapped on Figure 2.
- 3.15** Readily available oblique and vertical aerial photographic sources (Bing Maps, Google Earth and Google maps (1999-2019)) and LiDAR imagery (Environment Agency; Figure 5) were consulted to identify previously unrecorded features. The illustrated LiDAR data is Digital Surface Model (50cm resolution) (Environment Agency January 2015). It has been displayed as a surface hillshade with illumination from the SE (Azimuth 135 degrees at an angle of 45 degrees). No easily identifiable archaeological features were identified, including the features recorded on the NHER. Narrow horizontal and vertical plough lines were noted in the northern and central parts of the study site.

#### Non-designated archaeological assets (Figures 2 and 3)

##### *Undated*

- 3.16** The NHER records an undated place in the south of the study site. Dead Man's Grove (NHER 13935) is recorded on a field map of 1817 suggested there may be burials here but a watching brief during the construction of a cable trench recorded no features or finds from this site.
- 3.17** The NHER records a total of eleven further undated finds or features within the 1km study area, which largely comprise negative archaeological investigations rather than undated evidence. Closest to the study site is the investigations. The exception to this is Bugg's Grave (NHER 7905) c. 1km north-west of the study site, undated ditch and possible pits (NHER 61133) recorded during archaeological investigation 1km north of the study site, and cropmarks of fragmentary undated ditches (NHER 54483) recorded 1km north-west of the study site.

##### *Prehistoric*

- 3.18** A possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 17477) towards the west of the study site. The NHER description states that the cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch can be seen on an aerial photograph. Subsequent assessment of the site as part of the Norfolk NMP 2010 project concluded that the features was not archaeological in nature.
- 3.19** The NHER records the recovery of Palaeolithic flint artefacts across the 1km study area. These comprise individual and group finds of early flint artefact recovered by fieldwalking, predominately concentrated along the route of the Northern Relief Road and along the river floodplain c. 500m to the south-west of the study site. Similar distributions of Mesolithic and Neolithic material culture are recorded, predominately comprising residual flint artefacts to the north and south-west of the study site.
- 3.20** Early *in situ* occupation evidence dates from the Neolithic period; a lithic working site (NHER 7890) is recorded c.750m west of the study site. Early prehistoric finds have been recovered in association of linear cropmarks which may indicate the presence of an early prehistoric occupation site c. 400m south of the study site (NHER 54484).

- 3.21** A total of five possible Bronze Age ring ditches are recorded within the 1km study area, one of which lies within the study site: a possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 17477) towards the west of the study site. The NHER description states that the cropmarks of a possible Bronze Age ring ditch can be seen on an aerial photograph. Two further ring ditches are located in the area west of Reepham Road in the area that was geophysically surveyed and archaeologically evaluated in 2011 and found to be natural features (NHER 17476 and 54400).

*Iron Age – Romano-British*

- 3.22** Cropmarks of possible Roman field system (NHER 18192) across the north of the study site. The cropmarks of a field system and system of trackways of unknown but possible Roman date are visible on aerial photographs to the northwest and southwest of Horsford Manor. This forms part of a wider landscape of Iron Age – Romano-British field systems and enclosures which have been identified through aerial photography analysis (NHER 53616, 53500, 53502, 54399, 36405, 54455, 54485).

- 3.23** Roman coins have been recovered from four locations across the 1km study area (NHE 24973, 7862, 30664, 29694).

*Early Medieval*

- 3.24** Horsford, c. 2km north of the study site, is recorded as a pre-conquest manor in 1086. There is no recorded occupation in close proximity until the construction of Fromow Farm (Manor Farm) in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. As such there is considered low potential for significant early medieval remains within the study site.

- 3.25** There are no early medieval finds or features recorded within the study site. Evidence of early medieval activity within the 1km study area comprises residual findspots, for example, metal detecting c. 400m east of the study site recovered a carved and decorated flat circular object of Early Saxon date (NHER 34393). A Late Saxon copper alloy harness fitting was recovered also by metal detecting c. 950m north of the study site (NHER 51233) and a Saxon hooked tag (NHER 16635) c. 500m west of the study site.

*Medieval*

- 3.26** The study site forms part of the agricultural hinterland of the historic settlements of Horsford, c.2km north of the study site and Drayton, c. 1km west of the study site. There is no recorded occupation in close proximity until the construction of Fromow Farm (Manor Farm) in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. As such there is considered low potential for significant medieval remains within the study site.

- 3.27** There are no medieval finds or features recorded within the study site. Evidence of medieval occupation within the 1km study area comprises residual medieval finds recovered by fieldwalking and metal detecting (NHER 13852); Drayton Old Lodge (NHER 7854) and medieval and post-medieval ditches recorded during archaeological investigation (NHER 63377), c. 1km north of the study site.

*Post-medieval*

- 3.28** In this period, our understanding of settlement, land-use and human utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the NHER.
- 3.29** The 1797 Faden Map of Norfolk (Figure 6) records the location of Fromow Farm to the immediate east of the study site. Documentary sources indicate that the Farm was built in c.1775 by Lord Dacre at the centre of an open tract of heath (NNAS 1957). Holly Lane is recorded to the immediate north of the study site and a north south access road runs along the edge of the study site providing access to Fromow Farm. The 1835 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 7) provides a similar level of detail; the study site forming agricultural land around the Fromow Farm, with the north-south access road previously noted continuing to Holt Road. A number of field boundaries are noted.

**3.30** The 1841 Tithe map (Figure 8) and apportionment for the parish of Horsford indicates that the entire area within the red line plan was owned by Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard and occupied by George Gardina and was arable. George Gardina also occupied Manor Farm to the immediate east of the study site.

(Plot 3) Old Heath Ground – arable;  
 (Plot 4) Long Eighteen Acres – arable;  
 (Plot 5) The Nineteen Acres – arable;  
 (Plot 6) Garden Brook – arable;  
 (Plot 7) Great Piece – arable;  
 (Plot 10) Granary Piece – arable;  
 (Plot 17) Rush Pit – arable;  
 (Plot 18) The Six Acres – arable.

**3.31** The 1884 Ordnance Survey (Figure 9) and 1905 Ordnance Survey (Figure 10) illustrate little change within the study site itself, with the exception of woodland planting along the edge of Reepham Road. Additional detail of the development of Horsford Manor and its designed gardens is noted, but not directly relevant to the development of the study site itself.

**3.32** The 1946-48 Ordnance Survey (Figure 11) illustrates suburban expansion within the agricultural lands to the south of the study site. Manor Farm is also illustrated for the first time in the north of the study site. By 1973-77 (Figure 12) the suburban edge of Norwich extends to the southern boundary of the study site. Norwich Airport is illustrated to the east Holt Road, although it is noted that the airport was established just before the start of WWII but wasn't illustrated on earlier map sources.

**3.33** The 2002 Ordnance Survey (Figure 13) records the current layout of Manor Farm and the establishment of the Horsford Cricket and sports grounds.

**3.34** The NHER records the following finds or features within the study site:

- Post-medieval ditches and pits (NHER 34432) in the south-east of the study site. Post medieval ditches and pits were recorded during an archaeological watching brief along the line of a cable trench (NHER ENF87626).
- Head from 18th or 19th century tobacco jar (NHER 25941). Metal detecting recovered a lead head from an 18th or 19th century tobacco jar.
- Dead Man's Grove (NHER 13935) in the south of the study site: The name 'Dead Man's Grove' recorded on a field map of 1817 suggested there may be burials here but a watching brief during the construction of a cable trench recorded no features or finds from this site (NHER ENF87626).

**3.35** Post-medieval to modern finds or features recorded from the 1km study area include a number of WWII features. These are largely, but not exclusively within the site of the airfield. The NHER records the site of an anti-aircraft battery (NHER 34203) immediately south of the study site, and a weapons pit (NHER 54492) c. 150m west of Holt Road. The anti-aircraft battery is located within the modern housing estate which abuts the study site.

#### **Non-Designated Archaeological Assets**

#### ***Past Impacts, summary of identified / potential archaeological assets and statement of significance***

**3.36** The available evidence has been assessed in an attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits, which may survive within the bounds of the proposed development site.

- 3.37** No previous phases of construction are known across the majority of the study site. As such past historic ploughing is the only known past impact.
- 3.38** Based on an assessment of the historical development of the study site and proximity to known archaeological sites, the potential for non-designated archaeological remains is considered as follows:

*Within areas previously investigated:*

- The study site west of Reepham Road has been subject to geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (APS 2011; NHER ENF127007 and NPS 2011; NHER ENF127091). Features were restricted to the north of this area where two undated linear features a post-medieval field boundary and a pit of 20<sup>th</sup> century date containing modern food and waste were recorded. Residual worked flints were also recovered during machining in the south of the study site.
- The field between Manor Farm and Holt Road has been partially geophysically surveyed (Archaeological Services WYAS 2015; ENF139683). No archaeological features were identified.
- The line of the Horsford to Norwich Airport Underground Cable which runs along the south and west of the central site has been cleared of archaeology (Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2000).

*Within areas not subject to previous investigation:*

- Low potential for prehistoric remains. The NMP concluded that the Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER 17477) towards the west of the study site was not archaeological in character. The NMP and this assessment have not identified clearly prehistoric features within the study site, although it is possible that the undated cropmarks represent pre-Roman occupation. Based on the results of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the study site and historic ploughing within the study site, sub-surface evidence is likely to comprise residual early prehistoric findspots and fragmentary pre-Roman occupation evidence. Such remains would be considered of Local Significance.
- Low - Moderate - potential for Iron Age – Romano-British remains. NHER records the location of cropmarks of possible Roman enclosure (NHER 18192) and an undated field system. Based on the results of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the study site and historic ploughing within the study site, sub-surface evidence is likely to comprise fragmentary evidence of Local Significance.
- Low – Moderate potential for significant early medieval, medieval or modern occupation evidence. The study site lies c. 2km south of the early medieval – medieval settlement of Horsford. There is no recorded occupation in close proximity until the construction of Fromow Farm (Manor Farm) in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The NMP records an undated field system which may be of medieval – post-medieval in date (NHER 18192). Such remains would be considered of Local Significance.
- The location of ‘Dead Man’s Grove’ (possible early 19<sup>th</sup> century burial ground) has been archaeologically tested with negative results (NHER ENF87626). However, further investigation is recommended in this area to clarify the below ground potential for burials in this area.

### Non-designated Built Heritage Assets

- 3.39** The assessment did not identify a Broadlands District Council Local List.
- 3.40** The study site contain the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century Drayton Farm. Drayton Farm is first recorded as Manor Farm on the 1838 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated). The Farm comprises a domestic house and large agricultural buildings. These buildings are not considered of heritage value due to their date and architectural value.
- 3.41** The NHER records WWII standing structures associated with Norwich airfield, for example three WWII Pickett Hamilton forts (NHER 32543, 32544, 32545) and two WWII

pillboxes (NHER 16796 and 16797). The setting of these sites are not considered sensitive to change within the study site due to the lack of intervisibility or context.

#### Designated Heritage Assets (Figure 4)

- 3.42** No statutory designations (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or World Heritage Sites) are located within or adjacent to the study site boundary.
- 3.43** Within the 1km study area the following heritage assets are identified: Grade II\* listed and scheduled Drayton Lodge (NHLE 1306023, 1003999) located 1km west of the study site.
- 3.44** As no clear visibility between these assets and the Proposed Development was identified due to intervening topography and vegetation, the effect of the proposed development are likely to be non-material in that they would not result in a change to the setting of these assets. As such, it is not necessary to assess these on an individual basis here.

## 4.0 Constraints, Opportunities and Recommendations

### Site Conditions

- 4.1 The study site comprises enclosed agricultural (arable) fields with small areas of woodland noted along Reepham Road. The exception is Drayton (Manor) Farm in the north of the study site with comprises mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic and agricultural structures within a rectangular plot accessed from Holly Lane (Figure 14).

### The Proposed Development

- 4.2 This assessment has been commissioned to inform promotion of the study site in the Local Plan.

### Potential Heritage Constraints & Recommendations

#### Non-designated assets

- 4.3 Previous archaeological investigation has qualified the archaeological potential in the following areas:
- The parcel of land west of Reepham Road has been subject to archaeological investigation (APS 2011; NHER ENF127007 and NPS 2011; NHER ENF127091) which recorded two undated linear features a post-medieval field boundary, a pit of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and residual worked flints. There are no archaeological planning or design constraints in regard to this parcel of land.
  - The line of the cable trench along the south and west of the central part of the site has been cleared of archaeology, as such there are no planning or design constraints in regard to this area.
  - No archaeological features were identified in the field between Manor Farm and Holt Road by geophysical survey (Archaeological Services WYAS 2015; ENF139683). There are no planning constraints in this area, however the LPA archaeological advisor may seek trenching of this area to test the geophysical results.
  - There is low – moderate potential for Iron Age – Romano-British and medieval to post-medieval archaeological remains within the remainder of the site. Such remains are considered to be of Local Significance.
- 4.4 Due to the anticipated significance of archaeological resource within the study site (if surviving), further archaeological investigation in support promotion of the site in the Local Plan is considered to be unnecessary. Further works are likely to be required to inform an outline planning application. Geophysical survey recommended in the first instance. This will inform the scope of any further archaeological investigations.
- 4.5 The evidence for burials associated with ‘Dead Man’s Grove’ in the south of the study site is scant; previous archaeological investigations in this area was negative. Should geophysical survey highlight potential for burial within the study site, further intrusive archaeological works may require a burial licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 4.6 The assessment has identified no non-designated built heritage assets that would be effected by development of the study site.

#### Designated assets

- 4.7 No statutory designations (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or World Heritage Sites) are located within or adjacent to the study site boundary.
- 4.8 Within the 1km study area the following heritage assets are identified: Grade II\* listed and scheduled Drayton Lodge (NHLE 1306023, 1003999) located 1km west of the study site.

- 4.9** As no clear visibility between this asset and the Proposed Development was identified due to intervening topography and vegetation, the effect of the proposed development are likely to be non-material in that they would not result in a change to the setting of this asset.
- 4.10** As such the assessment identified no statutory constraints relating to the re-development of the study site.



## 5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1** This heritage desk-based assessment considers land at Reepham Road, Norwich (Figure 1). The site is located at grid reference 620031, 313573. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 5.2** This assessment has been commissioned to inform promotion of the study site in the Local Plan. This assessment forms a baseline assessment only, identifying key archaeological and built heritage constraints and makes recommendations for further works, if needed.
- 5.3** The study site contains no designated assets. The NHER records cropmarks indicating the possible presence of Iron-age - Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval sub-surface occupation evidence. Based on available evidence archaeological remains of national significance are not expected, however there is potential for evidence of local significance.
- 5.4** Due to the anticipated significance of archaeological resource within the study site (if surviving), further archaeological investigation in support promotion of the site in the Local Plan is considered to be unnecessary. Further works are likely to be required to inform an outline planning application. Geophysical survey recommended in the first instance. This will inform the scope of any further archaeological investigations.
- 5.5** The assessment has not identified any designated assets which will be negatively impacted by the proposed development.



## Sources

### General

Norfolk Record Office (NRO);  
British Library (BL);  
The National Archives (TNA)

### Websites

Archaeological Data Service – [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)  
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>  
British Geological Society GeoIndex - <http://bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>  
Historic England National Heritage List for England -  
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>  
Heritage Gateway - [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)  
MAGIC - [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)  
Pastscape - [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)  
Bing Maps - <https://www.bing.com/maps/>  
Environment Agency - <https://data.gov.uk/publisher/environment-agency>  
Norfolk Heritage Explorer - <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/>

### Cartographic / Archival Material

1797 W, Faden Map of Norfolk  
1835 OS Old Series Sheet 66  
1841 Tithe map and apportionment for the parish of Horsford Ref: TNA IR 30/23/305 and IR 29/23/305  
1884 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
1946-48 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
1973-77 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale  
2002 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale

### Bibliographic

Archaeological Services WYAS 2015 *Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Norwich, Norfolk: Geophysical Survey (ENF139683)*  
Barrett-Lennard, Thomas (1904) 'Some account of the Manor or Castle of Horsford' in *Norfolk Archaeology* vol.15  
Blomefield (1775) *An Essay Towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk* Volume 5  
Blomefield, F. (1809) 'Taverham Hundred: Horseford', in *An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: Volume 10* (London, 1809), pp. 432-437.  
Cozens-Hardy, B. (1957) 'The Holt Road' in *Norfolk Archaeology* Vol 31 (Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society) pp. 163-173  
Department of Communities and Local Government. 2014. Planning Practice Guidance  
Department for Communities and Local Government. 2019. National Planning Policy Framework  
Historic England. 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment  
Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets  
Oxford Archaeology East 2015 *Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNRD) and Heath Farm Vol I and II*

NAU Archaeology 2008 *Norwich Northern Distributor Route: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench (Report 1363)*

Norfolk Heritage Explorer 2007-2019 *Horsford Parish*

Norfolk Heritage Explorer 2007-2019 *Drayton Parish*

NPS Archaeology 2011 *Archaeological Evaluation at Canhams Hill, Reepham Road, Drayton, Norfolk*

## APPENDIX A – GAZATTEERS

### GAZATTEER OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 2)

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km radius from the study site boundary was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Essex Historic Environment Record. Where previously unrecorded heritage assets are identified, these will be given an Orion reference e.g. (Orion X), otherwise these will be referenced by Norfolk Historic Environment Record reference number.

#### Abbreviations:

**NHER:** Norfolk Historic Environments Record  
**PREFER:** Norfolk Historic Environments Record monument identification reference number

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
13935	DEAD MAN'S GROVE	PLACE	UNDATED
51721	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
61129	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
61130	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
61132	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR SURVIVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
61133	UNDATED DITCH AND POSSIBLE PITS	MONUMENT	UNDATED
63378	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT REMAINS	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
63380	SITE WITH NO EVIDENCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT REMAINS	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNDATED
54483	CROPMARKS OF FRAGMENTARY UNDATED DITCHES	MONUMENT	UNKNOWN
55849	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE AT CANHAM'S HILL	NEGATIVE EVIDENCE	UNKNOWN
7891	UNDATED MOUND OR BANK	MONUMENT	UNKNOWN
7905	BUGG'S GRAVE	PLACE	UNKNOWN
16635	MULTI PERIOD FINDS INCLUDING LATE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO MEDIEVAL
49744	EARLY SAXON PIT, UNDATED DITCHES AND MEDIEVAL FINDS, NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE	MONUMENT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO MEDIEVAL
51058	PREHISTORIC FLINT AND POTTERY, MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERDS, DAVID RICE HOSPITAL	MONUMENT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO MODERN
62516	POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL ROAD AND UNDATED DITCHES AND PIT	MONUMENT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO MODERN
15185	PREHISTORIC, MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL FINDS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
			TO POST MEDIEVAL
20472	MULTI PERIOD FINDS INCLUDING LATE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
35284	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
49743	PREHISTORIC WORKED FLINTS AND POST-MEDIEVAL METAL OBJECTS, NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, FIELD 24	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
50071	MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS AND MULTI-PERIOD METAL OBJECTS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
50497	PREHISTORIC AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
61128	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS	FIND SPOT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO POST MEDIEVAL
18126	TWO IRON AGE OR ROMAN ENCLOSURES AND OTHER CROPMARKS	MONUMENT	LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TO ROMAN
7860	LATE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC FLINT FLAKE, NEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS AND ROMAN POTTERY	FIND SPOT	UPPER PALAEOLITHIC TO ROMAN
11387	MESOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS	FIND SPOT	MESOLITHIC
14537	MESOLITHIC FLINT SCRAPER	FIND SPOT	MESOLITHIC
8083	MESOLITHIC/EARLY NEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS, 1 BUSH ROAD	FIND SPOT	EARLY MESOLITHIC TO EARLY NEOLITHIC
7858	?MESOLITHIC FLINT SCATTER	FIND SPOT	EARLY MESOLITHIC TO LATE NEOLITHIC
54090	LATE MESOLITHIC/NEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS	FIND SPOT	LATE MESOLITHIC TO LATE NEOLITHIC
41820	NEOLITHIC FLINT TOOLS, NO 26 DENNIS ROAD	FIND SPOT	EARLY NEOLITHIC
49040	EARLY NEOLITHIC FLINT BLADE, 27 MEADOW WAY	FIND SPOT	EARLY NEOLITHIC
16457	NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE FLINT BORER	FIND SPOT	EARLY NEOLITHIC TO LATE BRONZE AGE
54484	CROPMARKS OF FRAGMENTARY UNDATED FIELD BOUNDARIES	MONUMENT	EARLY NEOLITHIC TO MEDIEVAL
51233	ROMAN, MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL FINDS	FIND SPOT	EARLY NEOLITHIC TO

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
			POST MEDIEVAL
11389	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
12306	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
12933	NEOLITHIC FLINT ARROWHEAD	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
21950	NEOLITHIC FLINT ARTEFACTS	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
41340	NEOLITHIC FLINT SCRAPER, PLANTATION ROAD	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
55743	A NEOLITHIC COMBINATION TOOL	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
7890	NEOLITHIC FLINT WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	NEOLITHIC
8088	NEOLITHIC ARROWHEAD FROM GARDEN OF 292 REEPHAM ROAD, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8092	NEOLITHIC POLISHED AXEHEAD FROM HELLESDON SECONDARY SCHOOL, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8093	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD FROM HOLT ROAD	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8094	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD FOUND NORTHWEST OF FIR HOUSE	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8095	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD FOUND ON FIRS ESTATE, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8096	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD FOUND NEAR HORSFORD MANOR	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
8097	NEOLITHIC CHISEL FROM GARDEN OF 44 WOOD VIEW ROAD, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	NEOLITHIC
40417	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE SCRAPER FROM HELLESDON COMMUNITY CENTRE	FIND SPOT	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE
54782	LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD	FIND SPOT	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE
37459	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE ARROWHEAD FOUND ON BUSH ROAD	FIND SPOT	LATE NEOLITHIC TO MODERN
16759	BEAKER ARROWHEAD FROM GARDEN OF 96 DRAYTON WOOD ROAD	FIND SPOT	BEAKER
35275	BEAKER ARROWHEAD FROM RAYMOND CLOSE	FIND SPOT	BEAKER
8084	BEAKER BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD FOUND NEAR 262 REEPHAM ROAD	FIND SPOT	BEAKER
17477	POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE RING DITCH	MONUMENT	BRONZE AGE
54396	CROPMARKS OF A POSSIBLE RING DITCH	MONUMENT	BRONZE AGE
54400	CROPMARKS OF A POSSIBLE RING DITCH	MONUMENT	BRONZE AGE
54454	CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH	MONUMENT	BRONZE AGE
8100	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD AND BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW	MONUMENT	BRONZE AGE

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
17476	POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE RING DITCH OR MEDIEVAL WINDMILL MOUND	MONUMENT	EARLY BRONZE AGE TO MEDIEVAL
25941	HEAD FROM 18TH OR 19TH CENTURY TOBACCO JAR	FIND SPOT	EARLY IRON AGE TO POST MEDIEVAL
36415	CROPMARKS OF UNDATED ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO POST MEDIEVAL
53240	CROPMARKS OF UNDATED FRAGMENTARY LINEAR DITCHES	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO POST MEDIEVAL
53241	CROPMARKS OF UNDATED POSSIBLE TRACKWAY	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO POST MEDIEVAL
53616	UNDATED LINEAR FEATURES AND FRAGMENT OF POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO POST MEDIEVAL
53500	UNDATED LINEAR DITCH, POSSIBLE FIELD BOUNDARY	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO ROMAN
53502	CROPMARKS OF POSSIBLE IRON AGE TO ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO ROMAN
54399	CROPMARKS OF AN ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	EARLY IRON AGE TO ROMAN
11386	PREHISTORIC TANGED FLINT POINT	FIND SPOT	PREHISTORIC
16456	PREHISTORIC FLINT BLADE	FIND SPOT	PREHISTORIC
29164	PREHISTORIC FLAKE FROM 40 WOODLAND ROAD	FIND SPOT	PREHISTORIC
53503	CROPMARKS OF UNDATED LINEAR DITCHES	MONUMENT	PREHISTORIC
7859	?PALAEO LITHIC FLINT HANDAXE AND POSSIBLY ALSO LATE UPPER PALAEO LITHIC TO NEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS	FIND SPOT	PREHISTORIC
8090	PREHISTORIC FLAKES FROM GARDEN OF 33 SALHOUSE ROAD, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	PREHISTORIC
24973	POSSIBLE ROMAN COIN HOARD	FIND SPOT	ROMAN
36405	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE	MONUMENT	ROMAN
54455	CROPMARKS OF POSSIBLE ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM	MONUMENT	ROMAN
7862	ROMAN COIN FROM GARDEN OF 269 DRAYTON HIGH ROAD, HELLESDON	FIND SPOT	ROMAN
30664	ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL METAL FINDS	FIND SPOT	ROMAN TO MEDIEVAL
54485	CROPMARKS OF FRAGMENTARY UNDATED FIELD BOUNDARIES	MONUMENT	ROMAN TO MEDIEVAL
18192	CROPMARKS OF POSSIBLE ROMAN FIELD SYSTEM	MONUMENT	ROMAN TO POST MEDIEVAL
29694	ROMAN, MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL COINS	FIND SPOT	ROMAN TO POST MEDIEVAL
30663	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS	FIND SPOT	ROMAN TO POST MEDIEVAL

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
34393	MULTI-PERIOD FIND SCATTER	FIND SPOT	EARLY SAXON TO POST MEDIEVAL
13852	MEDIEVAL HORSE HARNESS DECORATION AND OTHER MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL FINDS	FIND SPOT	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL
63377	POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED DITCHES	MONUMENT	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL
7854	DRAYTON OLD LODGE	BUILDING	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL
12482	SITE OF POST MEDIEVAL BRICK KILN, MIDDLETON'S LANE	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
18096	SITE OF POST MEDIEVAL WINDMILL	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
25902	MEDIEVAL SEAL MATRIX	FIND SPOT	POST MEDIEVAL
34432	POST MEDIEVAL DITCHES AND PITS	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
37485	POST MEDIEVAL WEIGHT	FIND SPOT	POST MEDIEVAL
39968	POST MEDIEVAL STRAP FITTING	FIND SPOT	POST MEDIEVAL
39969	POST MEDIEVAL FINGER RING	FIND SPOT	POST MEDIEVAL
49742	?POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED FEATURES	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
61131	POST-MEDIEVAL (OR EARLIER) DITCH	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
63379	POST-MEDIEVAL DITCHES	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL
12405	EARTHWORK EMBANKED ROUTE	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN
54397	WORLD WAR TWO MILITARY TRAINING SITE	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN
56409	19TH CENTURY MILESTONE MARKING FAKENHAM 21 MILES AND NORWICH 3 MILES	MONUMENT	POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN
16796	SITE OF A WORLD WAR TWO PILLBOX	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
32543	WORLD WAR TWO PICKET HAMILTON FORT AT NORWICH AIRPORT	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
34203	WORLD WAR TWO ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53504	41 WORLD WAR TWO ABOVE GROUND PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS AND TWO POSSIBLE ARP POSTS	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53504	41 WORLD WAR TWO ABOVE GROUND PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS AND TWO POSSIBLE ARP POSTS	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53504	41 WORLD WAR TWO ABOVE GROUND PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS AND TWO POSSIBLE ARP POSTS	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53520	AN AREA OF AT LEAST 8 WORLD WAR TWO INDUSTRIAL UNDERGROUND AIR RAID SHELTERS	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO

NHER PREFER / ORION REF.	NAME	MONUMENT TYPE	PERIOD
53545	AREA OF THREE WORLD WAR TWO UNDERGROUND AIR RAID SHELTERS IN SCHOOL PLAYGROUND	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53557	WORLD WAR TWO EMERGENCY WATER TANK	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53558	WORLD WAR TWO EMERGENCY WATER TANK	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53597	WORLD WAR TWO EMERGENCY WATER TANK	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
54380	WORLD WAR TWO AIR RAID SHELTER AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
54398	WORLD WAR TWO AIR RAID SHELTERS AND AN EMERGENCY WATER TANK	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
54469	WORLD WAR TWO AIR RAID SHELTERS	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
54480	WORLD WAR TWO AIR RAID SHELTERS AT HELLEDON HOSPITAL	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
54492	PROBABLE WORLD WAR TWO MILITARY TRAINING SITE	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO
53712	POSSIBLE DITCHES	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO TO MODERN
8137	HORSHAM ST FAITH AIRFIELD (NORWICH AIRPORT)	MONUMENT	WORLD WAR TWO TO MODERN
36413	MULTI-PERIOD CROPMARKS	MONUMENT	MODERN



## GAZATTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS (Figure 3)

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the NHER within in 1km study area.

### Abbreviations:

**NHER:** Norfolk Historic Environments Record

**NVUID:** Norfolk Historic Environments Record event identification reference number

NHER EVUID	NAME
ENF103698	FIELD OBSERVATION BY A. ROGERSON (NAU), ROUTE OF NEW PIPELINE, DRAYTON, OCTOBER 1980
ENF117021	[PARENT] FIELD SURVEY BY NAU ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE PROPOSED LINE OF THE NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, SEPTEMBER 2006-MARCH 2007
ENF119902	TEST PITTING AND TRIAL TRENCHING BY NAU ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE FORMER DAVID RICE HOSPITAL SITE, DRAYTON, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2008
ENF127007	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (MAGNETOMETRY) BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES AT CANHAM'S HILL, REEPHAM ROAD, DRAYTON, MARCH 2011
ENF127091	TRIAL TRENCHING BY NAU ARCHAEOLOGY AT CANHAM'S HILL, DRAYTON, AUGUST 2011
ENF134325	FIELD OBSERVATION BY A. ROGERSON (NAU), DRAYTON, OCTOBER 1980
ENF134335	FIELD OBSERVATION BY A. ROGERSON (NAU), DRAYTON, OCTOBER 1980
ENF135676	TRIAL TRENCHING BY NPS ARCHAEOLOGY AT CARROWBRECK HOUSE, DRAYTON HIGH ROAD, HELLESDON, NOVEMBER 2014
ENF136008	TRIAL TRENCHING BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AT DRAYTON WOOD CARE HOME, DRAYTON HIGH ROAD, DRAYTON, 2015
ENF137058	[PARENT] TRIAL TRENCHING BY OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY EAST ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROAD, APRIL-AUGUST 2015
ENF138565	[PARENT] TRIAL TRENCHING BY NAU ARCHAEOLOGY ON PROPOSED LINE OF NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, OCTOBER 2009-APRIL 2010
ENF138599	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (MAGNETOMETRY) BY NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD ON PROPOSED LINE OF NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, MARCH-JUNE 2009
ENF138600	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (MAGNETOMETRY) BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS ON PROPOSED LINE OF NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, APRIL 2012-APRIL 2013
ENF138805	WATCHING BRIEF BY NPS ARCHAEOLOGY AT CARROWBRECK HOUSE, DRAYTON HIGH ROAD, HELLESDON, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2015
ENF139683	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (MAGNETOMETRY) BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS ON PROPOSED LINE OF NORWICH NORTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROUTE, MAY 2014-JANUARY 2015
ENF144992	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BY MOLA AT LAND OFF HOLT ROAD, HORSFORD, SEPTEMBER 2018
ENF144993	TRIAL TRENCHING BY MOLA AT LAND OFF HOLT ROAD, HORSFORD, SEPTEMBER 2018
ENF87626	WATCHING BRIEF BY NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT AT HELLESDON, APRIL 1999

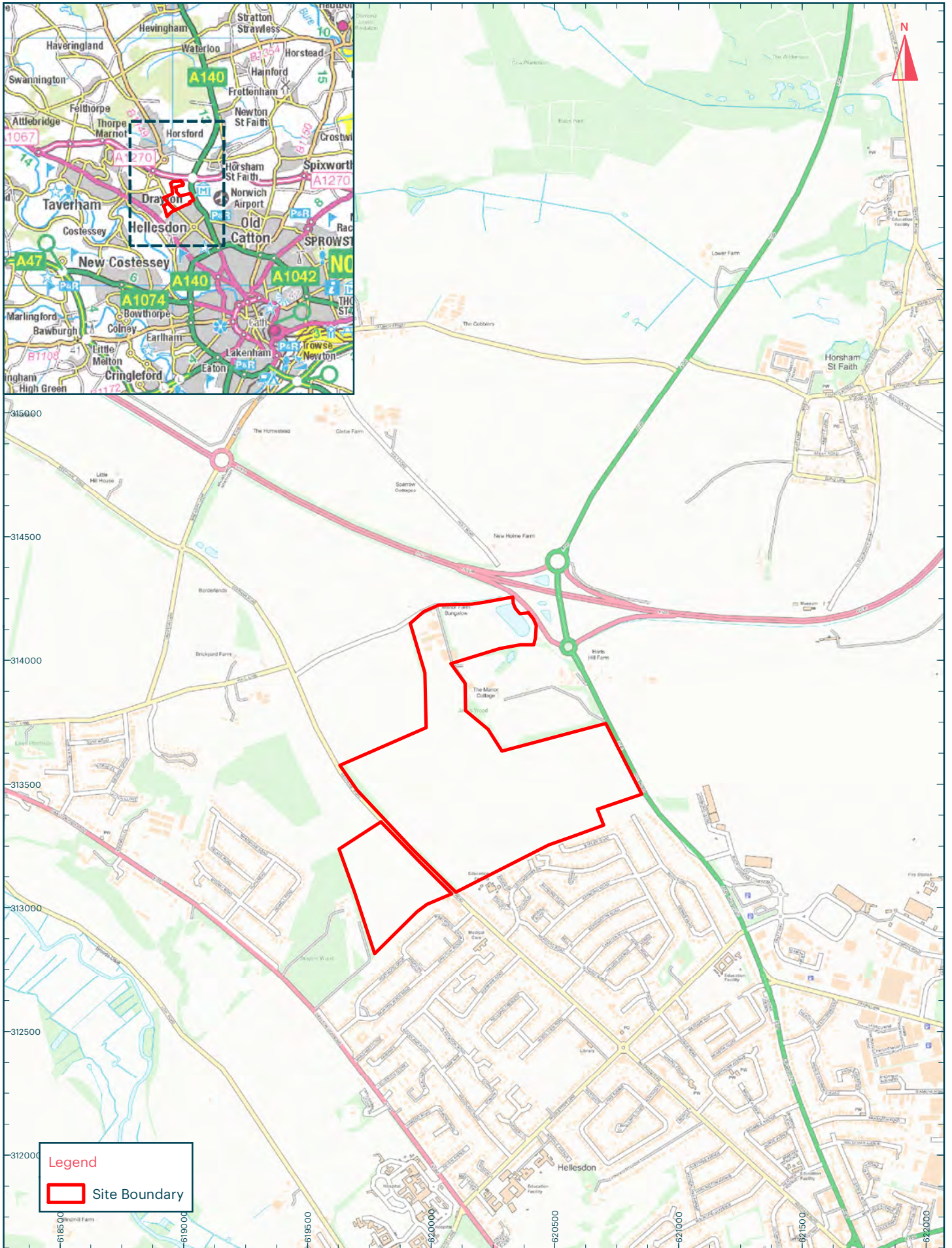
## GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figure 4)

The following gazetteer represents all known built heritage assets.

**Abbreviations:**

**NHLE:** National Heritage List of England

NHLE	NAME	DESIGNATION
1306023	DRAYTON LODGE	II*
1003999	DRAYTON LODGE	SM

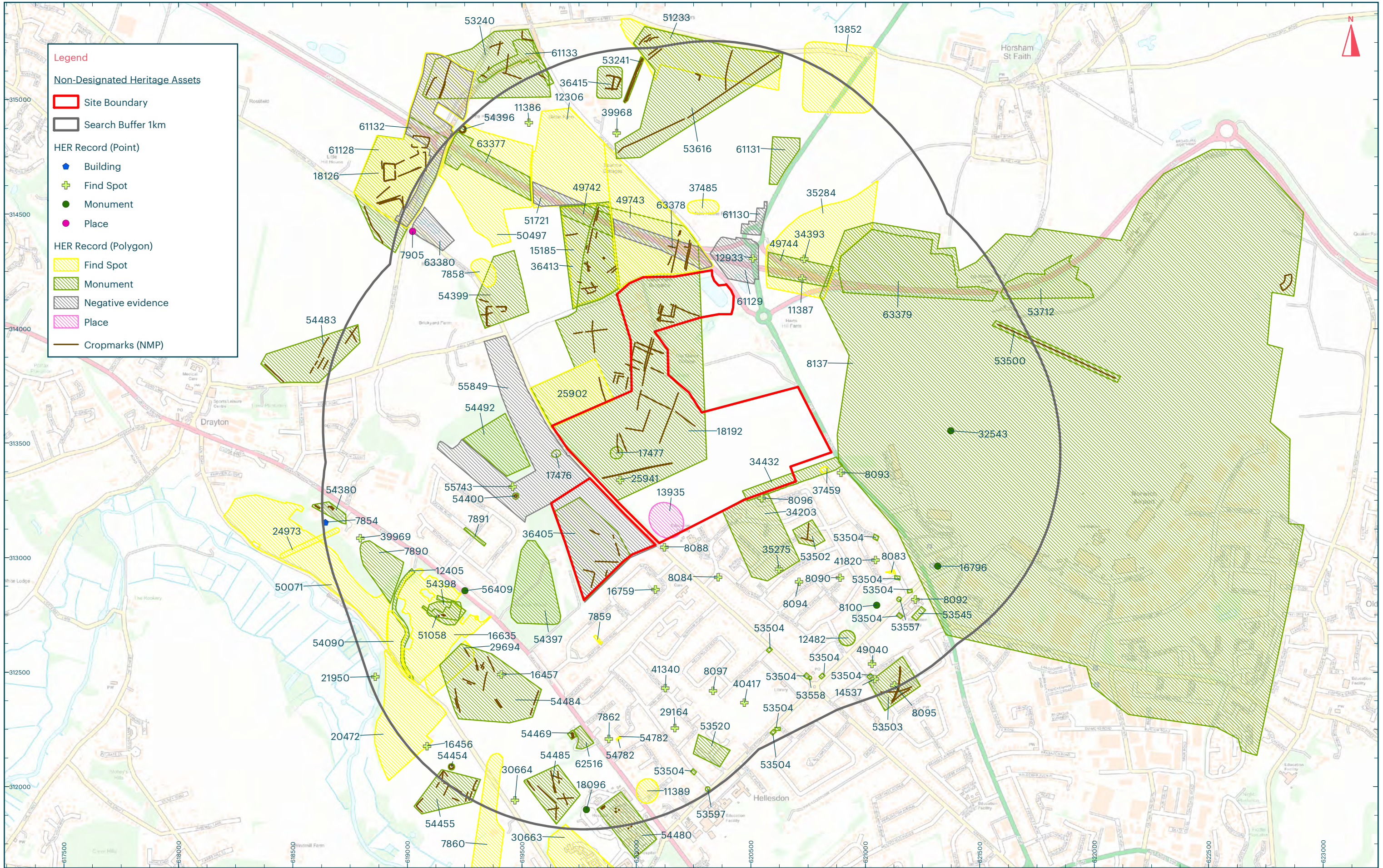


**Title:**  
Figure 1: Site Location  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:20,000  
0 500m





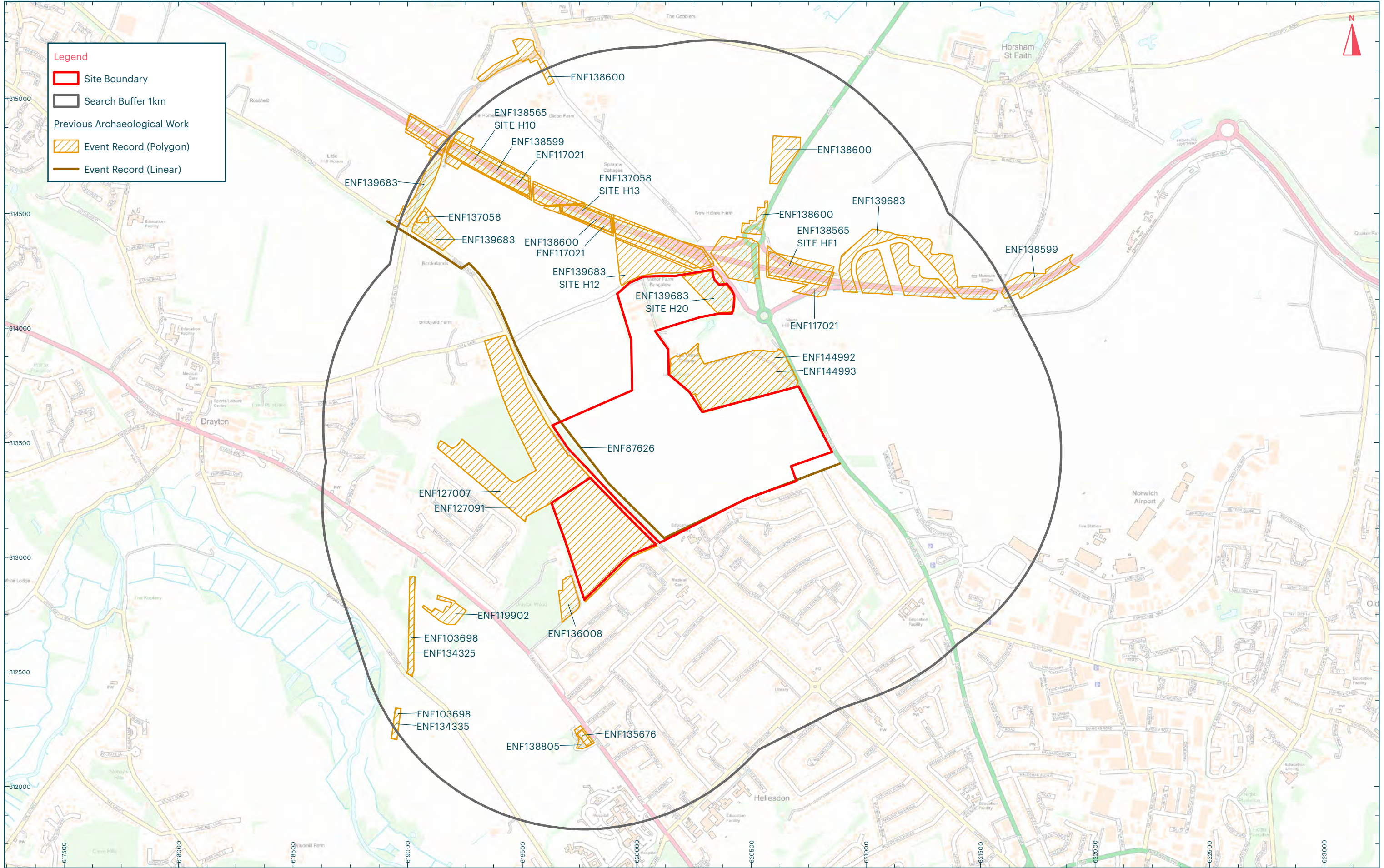


**Title:**  
Figure 2: HER Data Plot  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A3: 1:15,000  
0 500m







**Title:**  
Figure 3: Archaeological Events Mapping  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A3: 1:15,000  
0 500m



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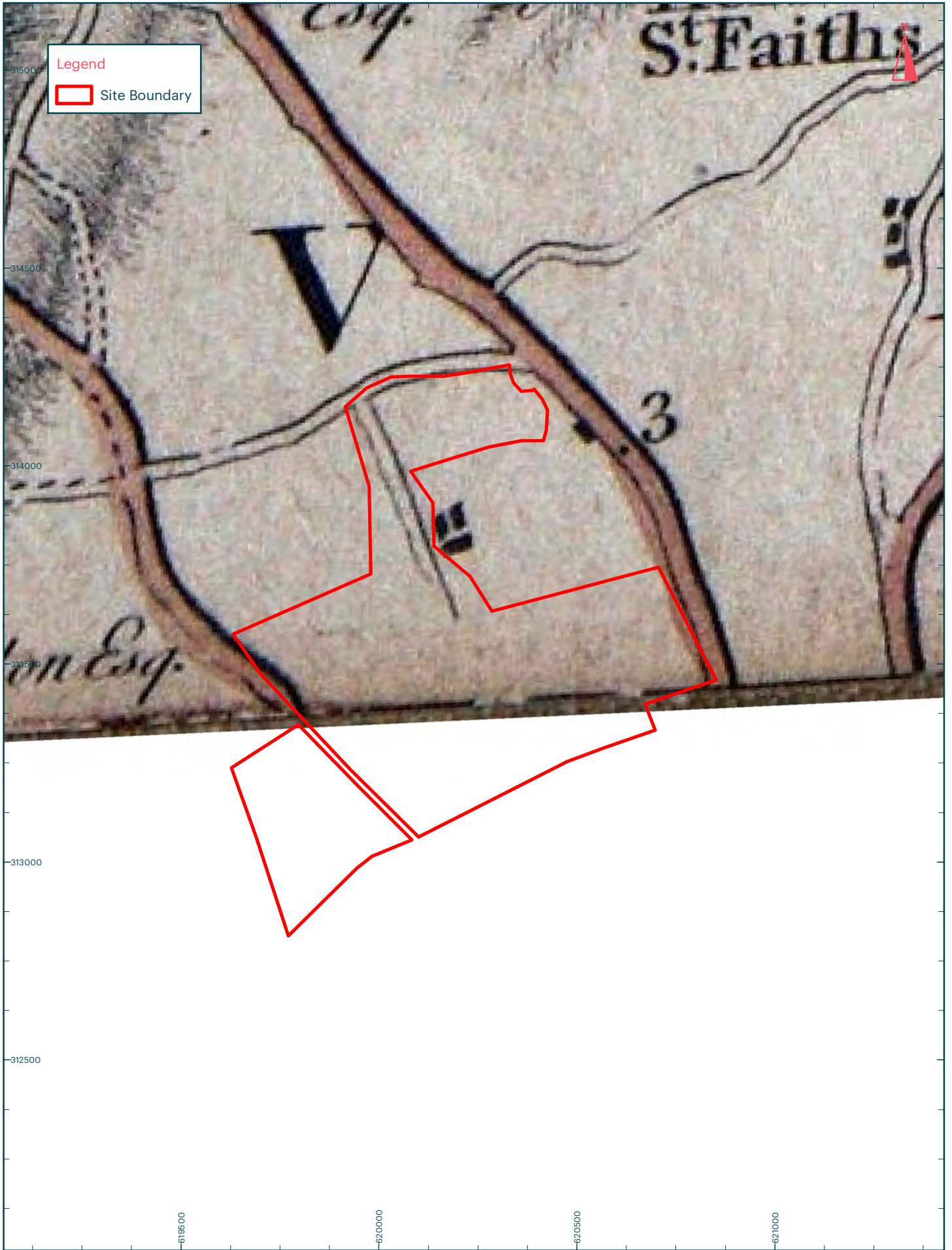
**Title:**  
Figure 5: LiDAR Data Plot  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Source: Environment Agency  
Data Type: Digital Surface Model  
Resolution: 50cm  
Date Flown: January 2015  
Illumination: From South East

Scale at A3: 1:8,000  
0 250m







**Title:**  
Figure 6: 1797 W, Faden Map of Norfolk  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:12,500  
0 400m







<p><b>Title:</b> Figure 7: 1835 OS Old Series Sheet 66</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Land at Reepham Road, Norwich</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:12,500</p> 	
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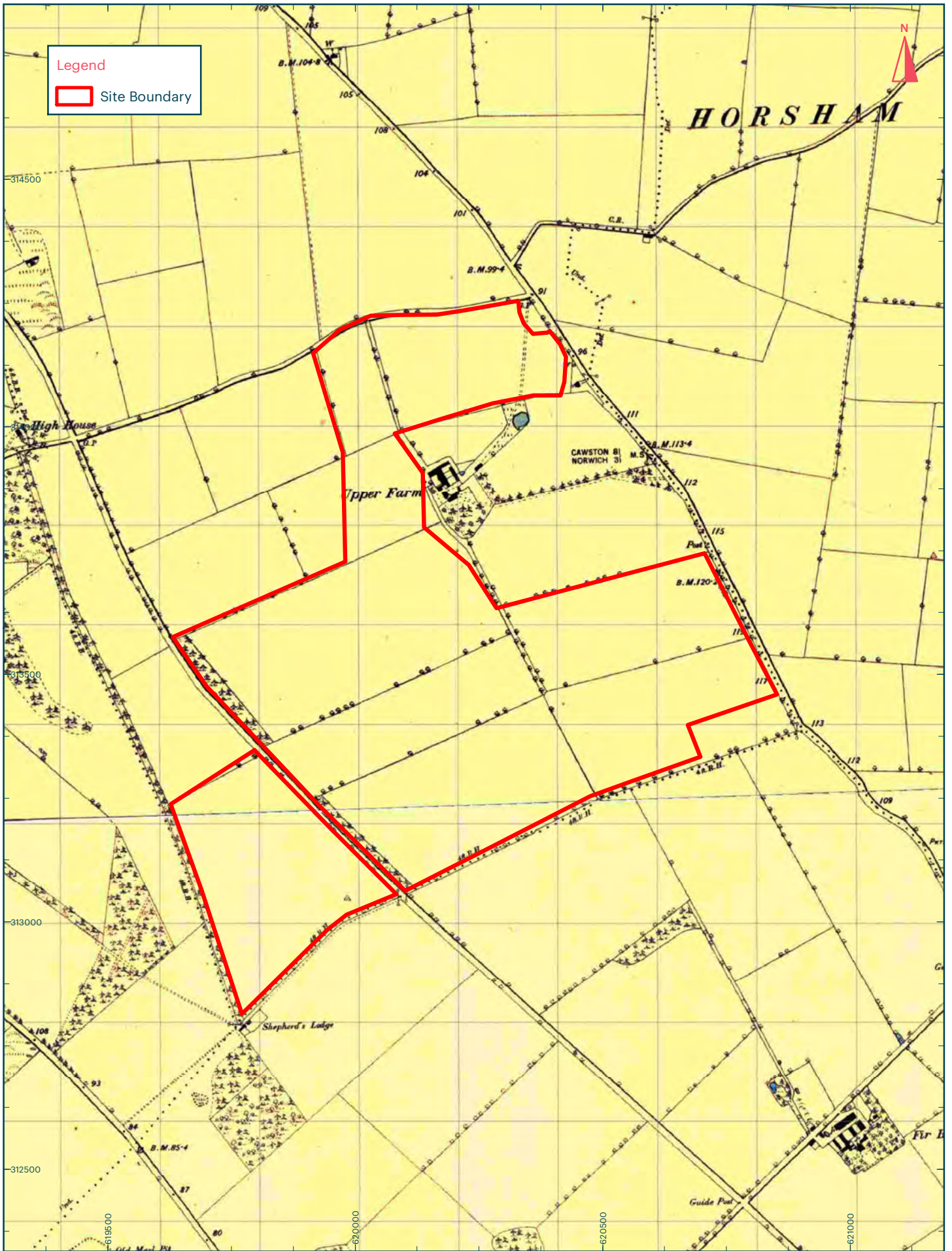


**Title:** Figure 8: 1841 Tithe map and apportionment for the parish of Horsford  
**Address:**  
 Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000





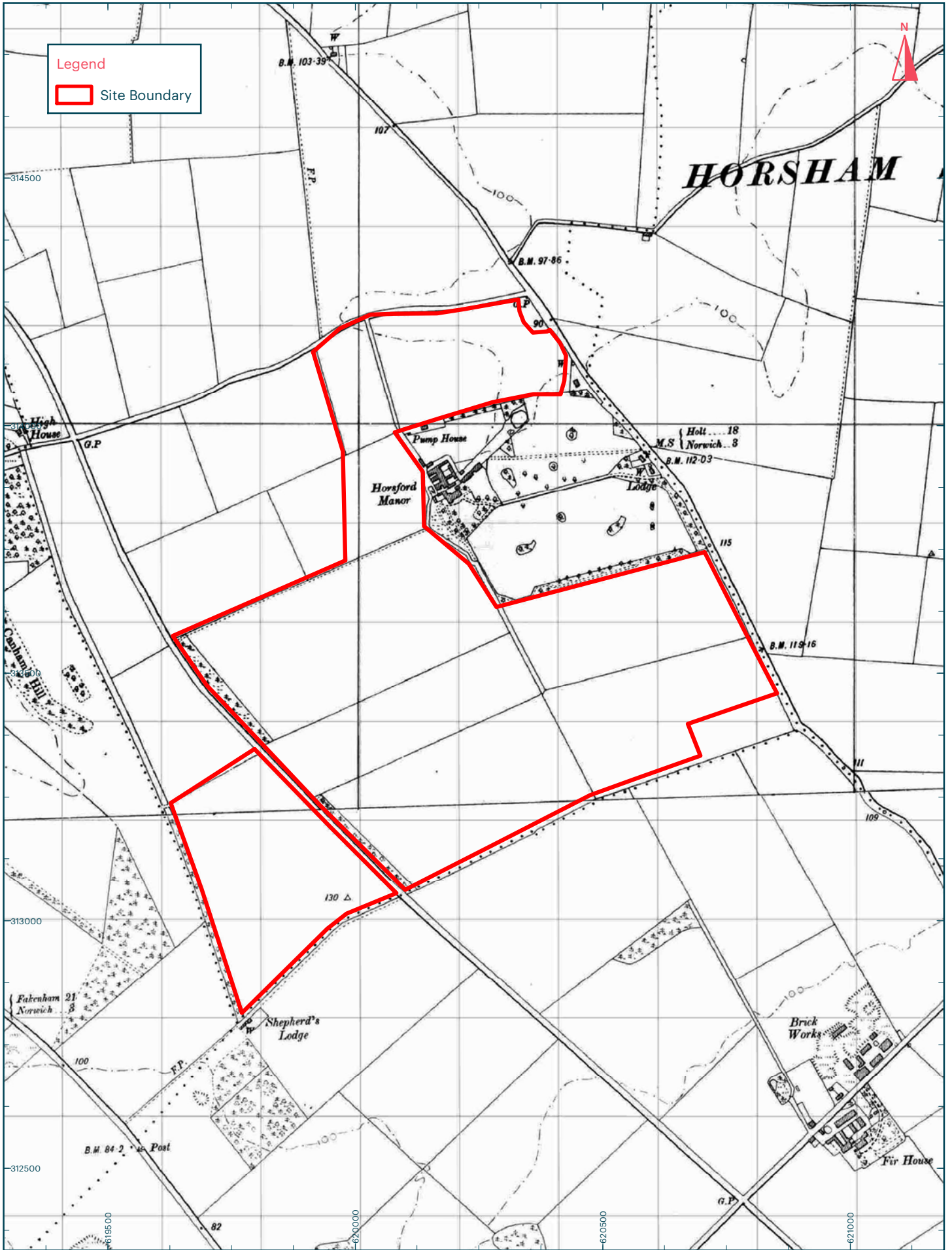


**Title:**  
 Figure 9: 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
**Address:**  
 Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000



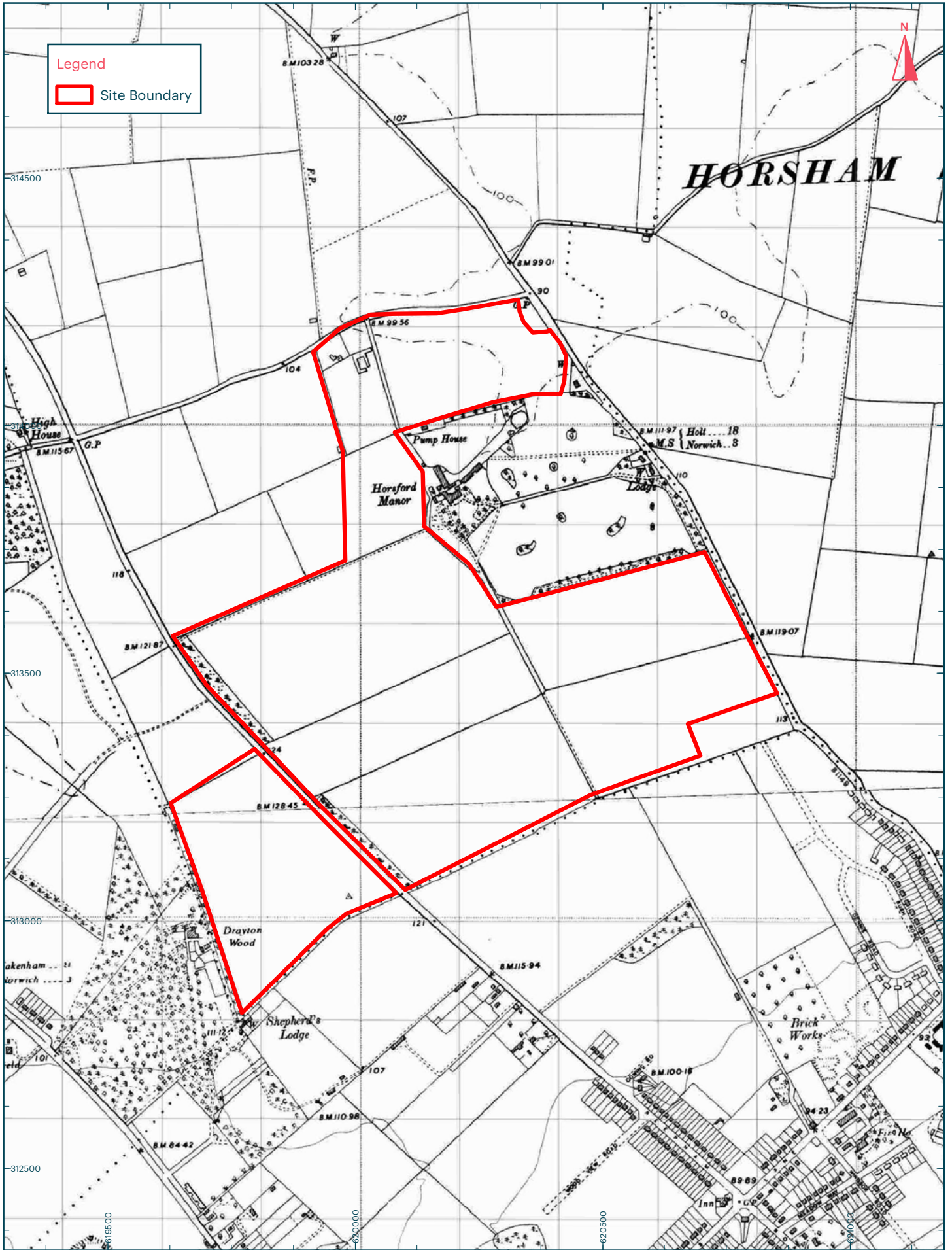




**Title:**  
Figure 10: 1905 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000



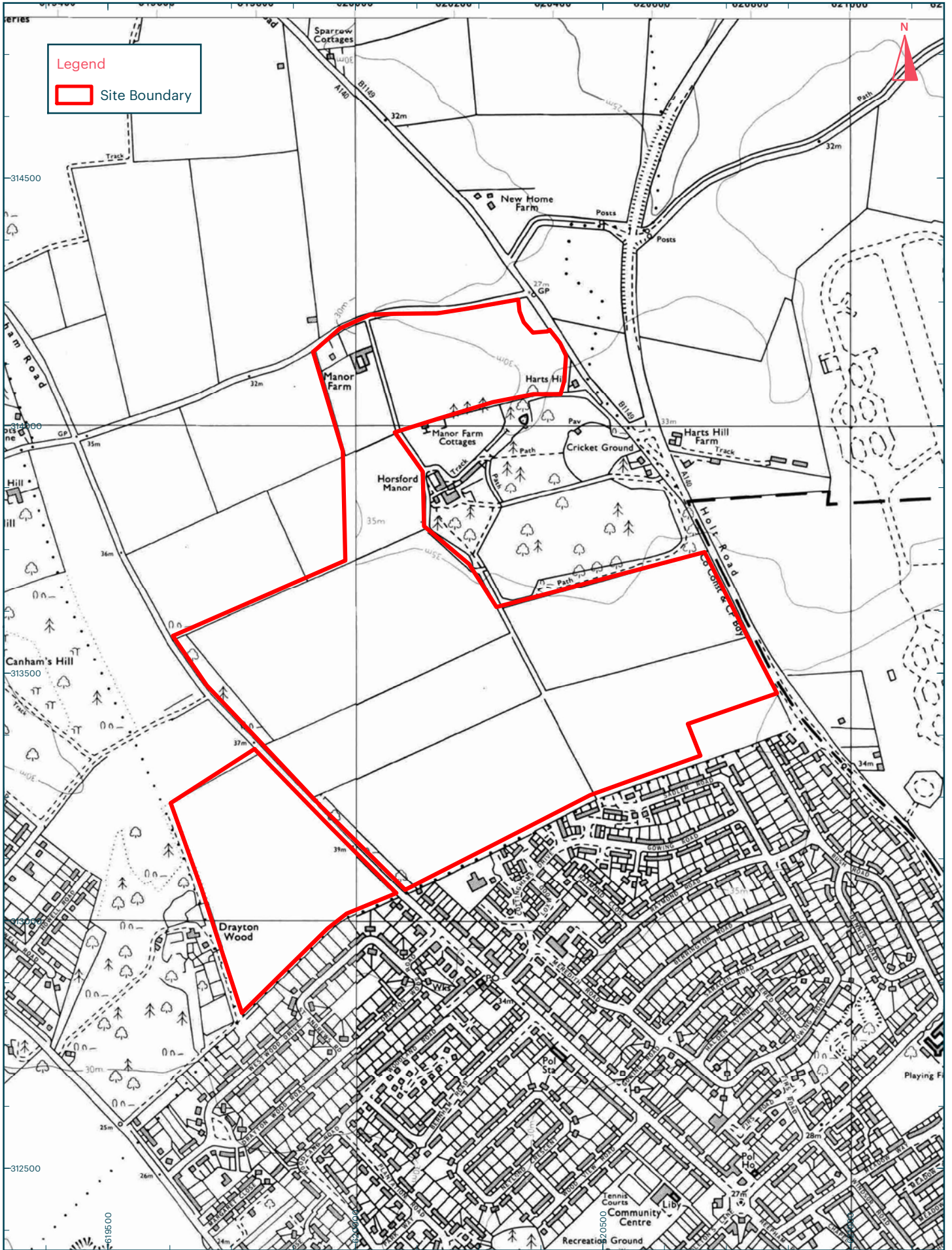


**Title:**  
Figure 11: 1946-48 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 scale  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000





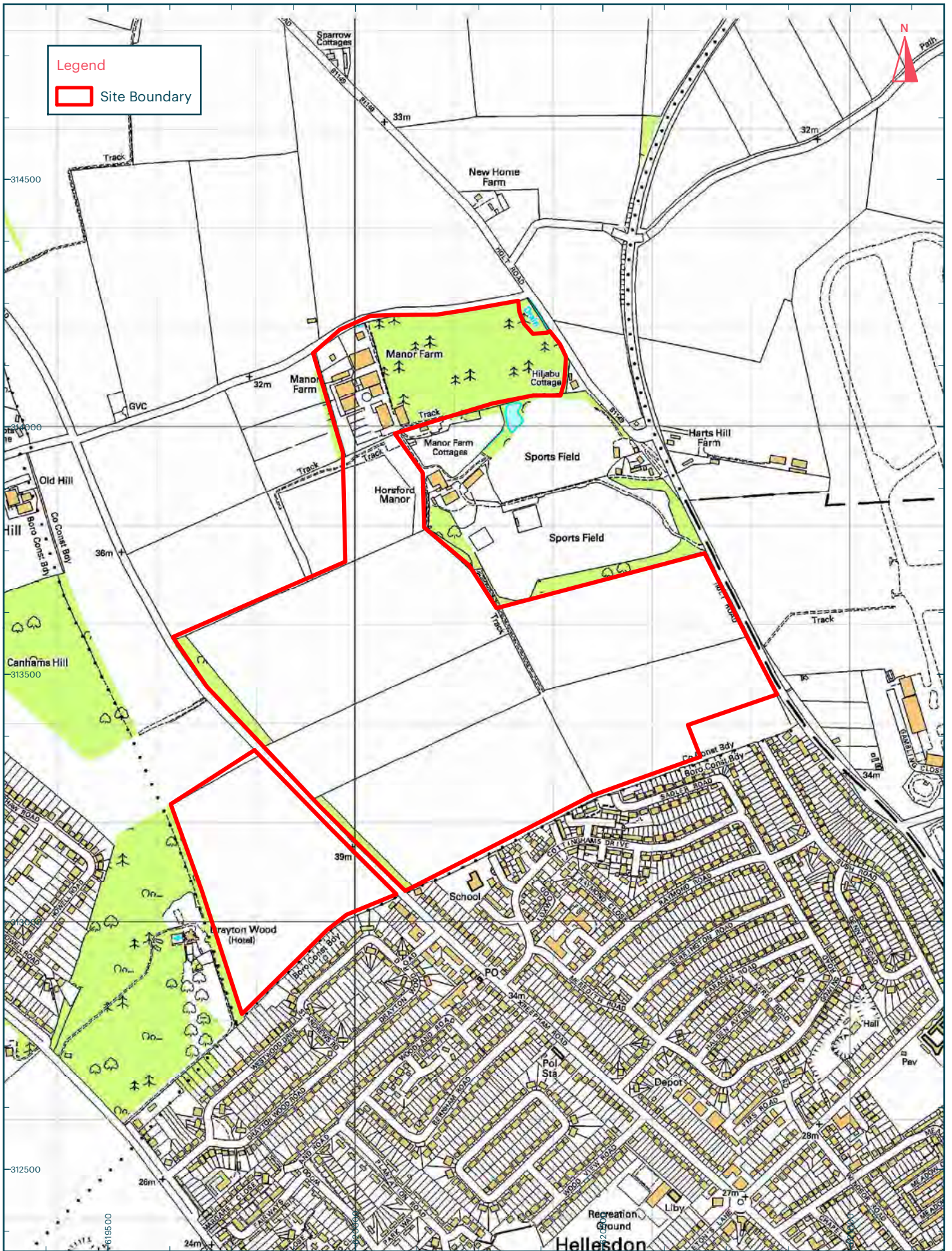


**Title:**  
 Figure 12: 1973-77 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale  
**Address:**  
 Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000







**Title:**  
 Figure 13: 2002 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale  
**Address:**  
 Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000







**Title:**  
Figure 14: Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)  
**Address:**  
Land at Reepham Road, Norwich

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
0 300m

